

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

The following provisional appointments have been made by the Governor in the military service of the State, subject to the future action of the General Assembly, to wit:

Col. Theophilous H. Holmes of the Confederate States Army, and late Major of the 8th Infantry, U. S. Army, to be Brigadier General. He has been assigned to the command of the coast defences.

C. C. Tew, Superintendent of the Hillsboro' Military Academy, to be Colonel. He has command of Fort Macon, Beaufort Harbour.

Major Daniel H. Hill, Superintendent of the N. C. Military Institute, late 1st Lieut. and Brevet Major of

the 44th Artillery U. S. Army, to be Colonel. He has command of the School of Instruction at Raleigh, N. C. Lieut. Richard H. Riddick, late 1st Lieut. of the 10th Cavalry, U. S. Army, to be Colonel of the General Staff of the State, and Assistant to the Adjutant General, in all the duties pertaining to his office by Law. Lieut. Joseph P. Jones, of the Confederate States Army, and late 1st Lieut. of the Adjutant of the 1st Dragoons, U. S. Army, to be Lieut. Colonel. He has been assigned to duty at the Camp of Instruction. 1st Lieut. Joseph P. Jones, of the Confederate States Army, and late 2nd Lieut. of the 2nd Artillery U. S. Army, to be Captain. He has been ordered to report

Mr. Rufus S. Tucker, of Raleigh, to be Capt. Commissary of subsistence.

Mr. John W. Cramer, late Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department U. S., to be Captain Assistant Quarter Master.

Mr. William W. Morrison, late of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs, Navy Department of the United States, to be Captain Commissary of subsistence.

Mr. John C. Winder, Civil Engineer, son of Major John H. Winder, late 3rd Artillery U. S. Army, to be Captain of Engineers. He has been ordered to report

Capt. Frederick Childs, of the Confederate States Army, and late Captain of the Engineer Corps U. S. Army, placed by the President of Confederate States under the orders of the Governor. He has been assigned to duty as Inspector General of the North Carolina forces.

HEADQUARTERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, April 29, 1861.

ORDERS,

No. }

COLONEL :—You are commanded to organize the

1. Orange Light Infantry, Capt. Ashe,
2. Warrenton Guards, Capt. Wade,
3. Horne's Nest Rifles, Capt. Williams,
4. Enfield Blues, Capt. Bell.
5. Lumberton Guards, Capt. Norment,
6. Duplin Rifles, Capt. Kenan,
7. Charlotte Greys, Capt. Ross,

8. Thomahill Kimes, Capt. Miller.
9. Granville Greys, Capt. Wortham.
10. Columbus Gaudin, Capt. Edwards.
into a regiment to be designated the "First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers."
The Cadets of the North Carolina Military Institute can be attached to this Regiment with the consent of their parents and guardians.
The Seat of War is the destination of this Regiment, and Virginia in all probability will be the first battle ground. The services of the Regiment will not exceed the duration of the battle, but they should be prepared to keep the field until the war has ended.
The cray or blue blouse will be recognized as a uniform.

The Regiment will be moved into Virginia as soon as possible, but will not be led into battle until the Field Officers are of opinion that the men are fit for such duty.

You will order an election of Field Officers of the Regiment on Friday, the 3d day of May.

The cause of Virginia is the cause of North Carolina. In our first struggle for liberty, she nobly and freely poured out her blood in our defence; we will stand by her now in this our last effort for Independence.

By order of the Governor,
JOHN F. HOKE,
Adjutant General.

Col. D. H. Hill,
Commanding Camp Instruction.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., April 20, 1861.

The following constitutes a complete outfit necessary
for a Company of Volunteers, in order to be able to
make the field for a campaign, viz :

For the Company.
Tents, Cooking Utensils, Mess Furniture, viz : Water
Buckets, Knives and Forks, Tin Plates, Cups and Pans.

Strong Bags for Rattons, Axes and Spades, (ten each) 5
 15 Hatchets.
 For each Man.
 Two pair Pants, (very loose), two Sack Coats, two
 "Lannel Shirts, and a few Drawers, Socks and under
 Shirts as possible. One Felt Hat, if not supplied with
 Caps, two Pair of Shoes. No Boots except for Mount-
 eers. One Blanket, one Knapsack, one Haversack,
 one Canteen to be covered with cloth or leather, one
 Gutter Percha or Rubber Overcoat, if it can be pre-
 pared.
 When the generous patriotism of the community
 offers to supply the wants of Companies, it is recom-

ended that above articles be procured as far as practicable.

The State will endeavor to supply the deficiencies when the Legislature shall have made the necessary appropriation.

J. H. K. E.,
Adjutant General.

General Notices.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT OF New-Hampshire, has placed in my hands the Tax List for 1860, which is ready for inspection and payment. All those who

two taxes for said year, will confer a favor by calling and settling the same. W. T. J. YANN, 33-
April 11, 1861. Ed. of N. Y. Tribune.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of **SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN**, for the purpose of buying and selling **NEGRO SLAVES**, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND,
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 3-4t

AM now offering **ROUSE TO THE** Goods in Kenanawau, at reduced prices, **FOR CASH**, which is *new*, and carefully selected, with a view of closing my business, unless peace is restored to the country at an early day. Those who wish to purchase, may do so, by sending me word, or by John D. Southerland is my authorised agent to settle my affairs generally.

Kenanawau, April 22, 1861

JOHN W. HINSON.

36-37

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned that trading for **WINE**, a note made by me, and payable to **A. McArthur, or John A. McArthur, or Powell & McArthur**, for the sum of **Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars**, and bearing date some time in the month of **January, 1860**. This note was given in a **state of existence**, and **permanently** and **irrevocably** **cancelled**.

aries are concerned, is not recollected, or the exact date.
There is but one note against me of that description; and I
trust that there is a credit on my account for the same. I
and twenty-six others have not had value received for said note, I am deter-
mined not to pay said note. EVERETT PETERSON.
May 2, 1861. 36-38

Enamelled Cloth and Trimmings for Military work.
JAMES WILSON,
 Harness, Trunk, Saddles, Leather and Oil Establishment,
 May 3d, 1861—36 No. 5 Market Street.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

While endeavoring to do justice to other towns and counties, we must not omit to mention that this town has already seven Companies in the field, six of them down at the forts, and one on duty wherever required. These Companies are the Wilmington Light Infantry, Capt. DeRosier; the German Volunteers, Capt. Cornelison; the Cape Fear Riflemen, Capt. Hanks; the Rifle Guard, Captain Meares; the Light Artillery, Capt. Hedrick; the Tigers or Rifle Rangers, (what?) Capt. Hall. All these are down at the Fort; and the Horse Artillery, Captain Cowan, is mounted, and intended for general service along the coast. Other Companies have been formed and are forming, some for home defence and some for active service wherever they may be called.

Among the resignations of West Point Cadets, we notice the names of Paul F. Faison, A. D. Moore, Geo. S. Lovejoy, George W. Clayton, and R. B. Cowan, of North Carolina.

On the 23d April, Hon. Asa Biggs forwarded his resignation as a Member of the United States, to Abraham Lincoln. He had been anxious to resign more than two months before, but had at the solicitation of friends, retained his position until North Carolina should take some definite action.

The "Washington Grays" is the name of a fine company of nearly a hundred men, formed at Washington, N. C., under the command of Captain THOMAS SPARROW. They will be ready to march at the order of the Governor in a few days. The Washington Dispatch thinks that Beaufort county will raise six to eight hundred men for active service and home defence. On account of the disturbed condition of the country on the seaboard, produced by the preparations for war, Bishop ATKINSON has changed the place of meeting of the Episcopal Convention, from Newbern. The time and place of holding the Convention will in due time be announced.

Mr. R. W. Ward, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Rockfish District, Duplin county, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the purpose of equipping the volunteers from that precinct, and for maintaining them until they are mustered into the service of the State:—

Benjamin R. Newkirk, \$50; Jno. W. Boney, \$50; Bryan N. Williams, \$40; James Wells, \$25; D. H. Williams, \$25; Stephen Herring, \$25; James K. Williams, \$20; Thomas Wallace, \$10; John Bland, \$5; Stephen Williams, \$5; J. J. Newton, \$1; Robert Chas. Johnson, \$5; John W. Wallace, \$10; Amos Alderman, \$5; John Hurlham, \$15.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

The James River is blockaded, and all communication between Norfolk and Richmond cut off. The steamer Glen Cove, plying between Richmond and Norfolk, was compelled to return yesterday. Richmond is greatly excited. Invasion apprehended.

The Secretary of the Treasury at Washington has advertised for proposals until the 30th, unless the whole amount be sooner taken at par, for nearly \$14,000,000. This is part of the loan authorized by the act of June, 1860.

The Toronto Leader, the organ of the Canadian Government, fears that Canada may become involved in the difficulties now progressing in the United States, and advocates an armed neutrality, and suggests that the Canadian Government represent to the Imperial authorities the expediency of sending six or eight regiments of the line for the protection of the frontier. Bishop Underdunk, of New York, died in that city on Tuesday.

The Brig St. Marys, with five hundred kegs of powder, probably for the South, was seized yesterday at Boston.

The Senate of Maryland has adopted a resolution, recommending the appointment of a committee to wait on the President of the United States, the President of the Southern Confederacy, and the Governor of Virginia, with the view of bringing about some understanding whereby civil war may be prevented.

The steamer Kill Von Kull passed up the Potomac yesterday, with troops for Washington. A government messenger having revealed the contents of despatches, it is said that Col. Butler will hang him. Six Pennsylvania Railroad Engines are to be sent to Annapolis, to carry Lincoln's troops to Washington. It is now believed that Lincoln's first movement will be in the direction of Harper's Ferry. There are about 5,000 Virginia troops there.

Major Tyler, of the Marine Corps, has resigned. It is said that 15,000 Northern troops are ready to pass through Baltimore. The U. S. flag was hoisted yesterday on the Custom-House in that city. A man named Geo. Lemmons cut the halyards. He was arrested and bound over. Judge Bond charged the Grand Jury to prevent the rioters of the 19th ult.; also the instigators to riot; also obstructors of railroads and cutters of telegraph wires.

Resolutions looking to allowing the passage of troops, have been introduced into the Maryland Legislature yesterday, except the 6th (Irish). There are 3,000 at Annapolis, and 3,000 Jerseymen en route. The steamer Adelaide, of the Norfolk and Baltimore line, was turned back yesterday at Fort Monroe, with notice not to attempt to pass again. She returned to Baltimore. The Norfolk Argus contains Commodore Pendergast's notice of his ability to maintain the blockade, and that actual blockade had commenced. All vessels in James river are blockaded.

On the 1st instant Gov. Pickens received a despatch from Secretary Memminger authorizing the detention of all Northern vessels in the Port of Charleston, with instructions to the collector of the Port not to grant any more clearances to Northern vessels, and to prohibit the exportation of rice to Northern ports. The Governor promptly issued his orders accordingly. Things are progressing favourably at Pensacola. The indiscretion of a newspaper correspondent, at the camp of General Barry, frustrated the General's design to make a night attack upon Pickens by sea-lade. Slender somewhat got hold of it. The only thing that will hereafter be known from Pensacola is what may be revealed by acts.

Governor Barlow of Delaware advises an armed neutrality on the part of that State.

The Charleston Courier says that an illustrated paper will soon be commenced in that city under able and efficient auspices. W. Waud, a well known artist and gentleman is connected with the enterprise, which is in full and hopeful progress. Citizens desiring to contribute or aid in any way, can communicate with WOODWARD, of the ADAMS EXPRESS OFFICE, Charleston, S. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 21.

It is said that Lord Lyons, a few days since, despatched his first Secretary to the Montgomery Government, on important business. It is understood that he carries information to President Davis, as to the position which England intends to assume towards the Confederate Government.

The Confederate Congress at Montgomery has passed a vote of thanks to Gen'l BEAUREGARD and the South Carolina forces, for gallant and successful services in the capture of Fort Sumter.

Northern agents have been in Quebec, trying to buy steamers, and also Enfield rifles and ammunition from the Government, which refuses unconditionally.

Grain prospects in the middle and western parts of this State are very fine. Wheat is well advanced, and promises an extraordinary yield, as also oats.

We heard the drums beating this morning on the arrival of the southern train on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad. More troops from the south, we suppose.

The following is a contribution to the Boston Courier, the "conservative" Websterian paper of Boston. It shows the sort of spirit by which our New England brethren are possessed. Do we really live in a christian country? Can men who come here with such avowed intentions be regarded as mere enemies in the military sense? Are they not rather enemies of human nature—foes to all mankind, to be treated as pirates and incendiaries?—

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:—
An army of 100,000 men stationed in and around Washington, with Baltimore in the hands of the U. States, there is but little danger to Washington. Richmond, however, must be menaced, and Norfolk laid low. This would necessarily divert the forces of the border States. Expeditions should be immediately fitted out against every southern seaport, large and small. Pensacola should be recaptured, Mobile burnt, Montgomery threatened, and the levees above New Orleans levelled when the Mississippi rises, so as to wipe out the black spot. These things can be done without much difficulty.

MONDAY, MAY 6TH.
It is understood that Mr. Faulkner, U. S. Minister to France, has had an interview with Thouverel, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of which the latter remarked that the practice was now clearly understood, to recognise governments once clearly established by force, and when the new American government arrived at that point he presumed it would be recognised. Thouverel then demanded information about the new tariff, which, he said, so deeply affected French commerce. Faulkner answered that the tariff would be modified by the extra session of congress.

The boats of the Bay Line have been permitted to resume their trips, carrying only mails and passengers. The British Ship Iliawatha, from Liverpool, with salt for Richmond, has been boarded at Old Point by United States Ship Cumberland. The Captain was told by Commodore Pendergast that the Virginians would seize and appropriate his vessel. The Captain notwithstanding, came on and arrived, but was fired at twice by Pendergast. He intends complaining to his Government.

Captain Montgomery Meigs, at Washington from Fort Pickens, reports 1,000 men in the Fort, and plenty of provisions, so as, in his opinion, to make its reduction impossible for six months.

The Maryland Legislature has appointed a commissioner to Virginia, and commissioners to Washington city, of whom one is Robert McLane.

There is a scarcity of gold in Washington city. The treasurer cannot pay employees. A million of dollars—some accounts say four million—is coming from New York in a war steamer in charge of Major ANDERSON.

Attorney General Bates has given his opinion that the retrocession of Alexandria to the State of Virginia was unconstitutional; that city is included in the proclamation establishing the 5th military district.

Commodore PAULDING notified CHAS. H. WYNDER that he would be arrested as a secessionist.

An order has been issued by President LINCOLN, restricting the farmers of Fairfax, Virginia, from visiting the Washington markets.

The State Department at Washington replies to the enquiries of the Diplomatic corps respecting the blockade—First:—That vessels in blockaded ports would be allowed a reasonable time to depart—Second:—That vessels bringing emigrants would not be allowed to enter, but recommended to enter an open port.

It is reported that the English and French Ministers at Washington had protested to the Montgomery Government against issuing letters of Marque. Impression in diplomatic circles that the Montgomery Government would not take this responsibility against such protest.

The Washington government received information by the Adriatic that Minister Faulkner had presented the Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy—Minister Dallas refused until receiving instructions from Washington. It is said Mr. Faulkner acted in violation of his instructions.

It is reported that the Washington government has purchased twenty-five additional vessels, and will, within twenty days blockade every Southern port. It is reported from Washington that Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court, has resigned.

General Harney reported at Washington that he had received courteous treatment from the Virginia authorities. It is reported that he will command at Washington.

The Federal Government has had the railway between Washington and Annapolis relaid. The engines and cars, passengers and mails carried through to Philadelphia.

There are between five and six thousand troops at Annapolis.

At New York on Friday, a seizure was made of one million boxes of percussion caps. They were destined for Charleston, S. C. The Niagara sailed from New York early on yesterday morning on secret service. The New York papers agree that with Monday, (today) begin operations by LINCOLN. Harper's Ferry and Norfolk are points designated. The Tribune of Saturday says: On Monday, at the furthest, let the country be prepared for a proclamation from the President. He has determined upon action—immediate, decisive and comprehensive action. The time has arrived when, in accordance with the doctrines announced in his inaugural, the President will proceed to repossess the property of the United States.

The sloop-of-war Alleghany, the Forward, the Baltic and the Kedar are off Annapolis. The travel between Annapolis and Perryville is uninterrupted. Twelve steamers are on the route. It is supposed that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will soon be made a military road.

It is expected that Alexandria, Va., will be occupied to-day by troops, who will advance from Washington by the Long Bridge. Five transports with men and munitions passed up the Potomac yesterday. Companies from the interior of New York are constantly arriving in the city, and the enrollment in the city still continues. There is considerable dissatisfaction and complaints of bad management.

Maryland still in doubt. Nothing done up to Saturday.

TUESDAY, MAY 7TH.
The published proceedings of the Congress at Montgomery do not amount to much. Very properly, when war measures are discussed the sessions are secret.

Col. Van Dorn, of Texas, at the head of a force of State troops has captured at Indianola one hundred United States soldiers under command of Major Sibley, who surrendered. The officers are on parole. The men have the option of joining the Confederate army or taking the oath not to fight against it.

It is reported that a U. S. Government Steamer was seen reconnoitering near the West Point of York River, Virginia, on Sunday last. Gen. Lee, it is also reported, immediately dispatched a force to guard that place. It is supposed the Rappahannock contemplated attacking Richmond by marching up from that point—a distance of about forty miles. Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, has called another extra session of the Legislature of that State, to assemble at Frankfort on yesterday, the 6th inst.

For a time, in the staid old Commonwealths of Virginia and North Carolina, there is apparent confusion. We are in a transition state. Three weeks ago and Unionism was the prevailing ism in Virginia;—the secessionists in North Carolina who saw this thing coming, were snowed under by men perhaps as true as themselves, but who did not see it. Wise men, in their own opinion, at least, told us that Lincoln's inaugural meant peace! Did they really believe it?

Well, no matter for all that—most of us thought that war was a thing to be discussed rather than immediately engaged in. We did not. On turning to the files of our paper, we find that before the inauguration—yes, even before the election of Lincoln, we pointed out the inevitable result of that election. We never dreamed that when Seward, the author, and Lincoln, the advocate, of the "Irrepressible Conflict," were in power, the South could have peace save at the cost of degradation. We cannot have peace until we have shown our would-be rulers the cost of meddling with us. We cannot obtain recognition from the careful and punctilious Governments of Europe until we have made our mark; this we ought to know.

In a very short time, both in Virginia and North Carolina, order will come out of this apparent confusion. The right men are gradually stepping into the right places. The Legislature is met now for business and they are met in all honesty and sincerity. Men are but men and even now there are people squabbling about place and rank, but this thing does not go far enough to do any harm. When the secession ordinance should have been passed in North Carolina, and when that already passed in Virginia shall have been ratified by the popular vote, we will be no longer mere allies and sympathisers with the Confederacy. We Virginia and North Carolina will not only be with them, but of them. Out of chaos will come order. Out of fecklessness will come strength. We will know where we are. We will know what to depend on.

It is on this account that we beg all parties, who, in the confusion and hurry incident to movements wholly unprecedented in our history, may feel themselves neglected, or not recognised, or something of that kind, to be patient—to contain themselves fully, forgetting all but the cause. Soon, very soon, things will find their level, and men will assert their value—in fact the value will assert itself.

The Governor of North Carolina is known to be and to have been all along heart and soul in this movement. About that there can be no doubt. His appointments in this emergency will be made upon military advice, and military men and not mere politicians will be the men selected for military positions, at least such is our opinion, based upon the best information we have been able to obtain.

As soon as Virginia and North Carolina are actually members of the confederacy, they will be ready to show that they are live members. Things are progressing, if not with telegraphic speed, at least as fast as they can be expected to get along, and before Lincoln is ready to march his men in buckram, as programmed by the New York Tribune and Herald, we rather think that his heroes will find the Potomac, the Rappahannock, the James River, and Roanoke to resemble Jordan in the important particular of being "a hard road to travel."

Mr. Whitaker, photographs, very recently taken, of General Beauregard, President Davis and Edward Ruffin, Esq., of Virginia, the eminent agriculturalist and secessionist.

General Beauregard has not a single Anglo-Saxon feature in his face. The whole tone of his countenance and attitude would lead any one to expect him to speak in some of the languages of continental Europe. It is a French face, but of the style of Cavaignac or Lamoriciere. It is of the solid type of Frenchmen.

Mr. Davis looks young for his age, which is well over fifty. He might be a preacher, for any freighting expression about him. But for the square and straightly opened eyes and habitually closed mouth, firm as iron, no one would suspect Mr. Davis of both the civil and military leader of a great national movement.

Mr. Ruffin is a gentleman of wealth and social position, rather than of either political or military knowledge or influence. He is more favorably known as an agriculturalist than as a public man. Agriculture he has studied, politics have been an impulse, and no man feels the impulse more strongly, more honestly or more disinterestedly.

Mr. Ruffin wears his hair very long, and as it is perfectly white, it gives him an appearance of great age, which, neither his quick, nervous movements, his hale frame, his clear, bright eye, nor his strong, unbroken voice bear out. We have heard and seen the statement that Mr. Ruffin was seventy-eight. We take it that he wants twelve good years of having arrived at that age.

Mr. Ruffin had conceded to him the honor of firing the first gun at Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina; so that, if Lincoln wants a "traitor," he is "one of 'em" sure enough. He is something like our good friend and Irishman, Captain Berry, the pioneer Captain of the Steamship line between New York and Charleston, and lately commander of the Columbia, of which he was part owner. Berry had made the remark that he would sooner be hung in Charleston than die a natural death in New York. He hoisted the Palmetto flag in New York harbor, but on account of his great popularity, and therefore money value with Southern passengers, he was not interfered with. With the crisis came Spofford, Tilton & Co., his agents in New York deserted him, refused to protect him, put an abolitionist who had been run out of Charleston, in command of his ship.

Capt. Berry is a grey-headed man, but his friends, to save his life, had to force him off his own deck in New York. Can we ever resume intercourse with such a people? We are now ready to let the sword drop from our grasp—we are willing to make treaties of amity and commerce, but can we ever feel as friends towards communities who have made threats against us that would have brought a blush even to the bronzed cheek of Attila and his Huns.

But to return to Mr. Ruffin: When, a good while ago, we heard him talk, we thought he was an excited man, an enthusiast. Now, the people of North Carolina are all of one mind, less from what has actually happened, than from the spirit which has been evinced at the North. It has been perfectly diabolical. It is so now. We can never be one people. The British in the Revolution never burned any cities. New York through her press and her orators speaks familiarly of burning Baltimore, wiping out New Orleans, annihilating Charleston and simply destroying Wilmington. Can we be one with such people?

Owing to the great falling off in advertising business, the Petersburg Express has been forced to raise its subscription price from \$4 to \$5. These are very hard times on newspapers. They must telegraph, if they would hope to be taken at all, for people take papers only for the news, and the latest tidings lightning can flash. And while expenses are increased, business in the way of advertising and jobbing—and these are the great stand-bys—is almost at a stand-still. To enable the papers here and elsewhere to be sustained and to keep up with the requirements of their readers, a largely increased list, paid in cash, is absolutely necessary. Unlike other kinds of business, we cannot cut or suspend for the time being—not even for a day. In these times the people cannot do without the papers—to have them as they ought to be, they must sustain them. A word to the wise is sufficient.

We take it for granted that all in North Carolina regard the die as already cast. We go with the South, sink or swim, and in going with the South, but one course is open for us. We go with the Confederate States.

We confess that in so doing we follow the first dictates of our own judgments and feelings. Perhaps others, equally devoted to the rights of the South, may have clung longer to the hope of Union with the North. With them we have no sort of difference now. We now all stand in the same position. We all now float in the same boat. If that boat swim, we are all right, if it sinks, neither property nor life is worth having or owning.

The Confederate States loan so far has been taken at par, to the amount of millions. To that loan is pledged the honor, the life and the property of the South, and it is for the maintenance of that honor, that life and that property, that this loan has been or may hereafter be negotiated. Let our Legislature, if it have the power, or our Convention, which will have it, make these bonds in common with the war bonds of the State the basis of issue for our banks. Let our capitalists take them at par. Let their credit be sustained among us, and thus, by promptitude and patriotism, our government will at once and for all time be enabled to assert its position, and defend our rights. If we succeed, as we must, then will the bonds representing the war debt of the Confederate States be above par. If we fail, which Heaven forbid, all is at stake any how, and we had better give it in the good cause, than surrender it up to be confiscated by the Goths and Vandals who rally at the foul fountains of Lincoln and Seward. There is nothing too precious to be offered up for the cause. While brave men are exposing their lives, will not rich men risk some of their wealth to sustain the credit of the Southern Government and with it the cause of Southern independence and the maintenance of Southern honor.

We commend a somewhat similar policy to all the Southern States.

In pursuance of the act of the General Assembly, now sitting at Raleigh in extra session, the Governor has issued his proclamation ordering an election to be held in each and every County in this State on Monday, May 13th, being next Monday week, for members of a State Convention to assemble at Raleigh on the 20th.

The mode of voting—the qualifications of voters and of candidates will be the same as at the election held on the 28th of February, with the exception that polls only will be opened to take the vote for candidates for Convention, and no polls for "Convention" or "No Convention" as in the former instance.

We do not wish to do anything that might have even the appearance of dictation, but we would suggest that opinion generally regards it as a matter of course that Messrs. Ashe and Cowan, who were elected to the Convention that was not held, should now be chosen to seats in the Convention that is to be held. In Wayne, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Brunswick, Columbus and other counties, the same feeling we are told exists. The only difficulty will be in regard to the length of time during which the Legislature may remain in session. If it adjourns before the 20th, there can be no objection to members of the General Assembly being chosen to seats in the Convention, otherwise there might be.

Remember, the election will be on next Monday week.

"EQUIPPED."—The State furnishes our infantry with arms—that is, with a gun and bayonet. Then, we suppose, the soldier is to be "armed," but surely he cannot be said to be "equipped" until he has also belt, cartridge box, knapsack, canteen, etc. In the knapsack are to be carried blanket, pair of shoes, and some other indispensable articles.

There are several excellent Companies here and from the interior who have got guns and bayonets, but no belts, cartridge boxes nor other equipments. When doing garrison duty the want of knapsack with contents might not be so severely felt, but the belt, cartridge boxes, etc., are indispensable. That very fine Company, the Cape Fear Rifles, came up yesterday from the Forts. They are armed and uniformed, but not equipped. We do not mention them particularly, save by way of illustration. The Irregular Blues want some of their arms.

Now, some of these Companies may be fully able to purchase these equipments with money taken out of their own pockets, or they may not. They ought not to be required to do so. We trust the Legislature will see to this, and in the meantime any authorities who have such things in charge.

The Legislature of North Carolina which met on Wednesday has already passed a Convention bill unrestricted. We publish the bill with the proclamation of the Governor. It has also authorized the Governor to tender to Virginia the services of any North Carolina troops not immediately wanted for the defence of North Carolina. The balance of an appropriation of \$300,000 formerly made for arming the State has also been placed at the disposal of the Governor.

The General Assembly has fully endorsed the course of the Governor in occupying and possessing the forts and other public property within the State. A bill has been introduced and will no doubt be passed if it has not already been passed, authorizing counties to make subscriptions for the purpose of arming, equipping and supporting their volunteers. Also, a bill repealing the 5th section of the 76th chapter of the Revised Code which requires members of the General Assembly and officers of every description to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

But a small portion of the Railroad between the mineral region on Deep River and Fayetteville remains to be finished—some two or three miles. This ought to be finished immediately, even if the State has to take it in hand. Iron is a great necessity alike of peace and of war. We have on the upper and lower Cape Fear, taking Deep River, an affluent of the Cape Fear, as a part of the upper course of that River, not only the iron ore but the coal with which to melt it and the shell marl affording a sufficiently pure material to be used as a flux.

At Fayetteville we have a good deal of the machinery necessary for the manufacture and alteration of small arms, and there, and at Wilmington we have foundries for the casting of cannon, shot, shell and other kinds of ordnance. This matter of an access to the coal and iron region of our State and the means for the development of its resources, becomes a matter not simply of State but of Confederate importance, and we trust that our Legislature will not fail to bestow upon it the attention it deserves.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN is protecting the public property with a vengeance, having, within two weeks, burnt some of the best vessels in the Navy, and tried to ruin the finest Dry Dock in the world, setting fire also to the largest and best appointed Navy Yard in America. He is protecting public property in Washington by quarantining his vandal soldiery in the Capitol, and the other public buildings, all of which are mined. At Harper's Ferry, his system of protecting public property was exemplified in the attempt to ruin one of the chief manufacturing of arms in the country. Verily, he is a protector of public property!

MR. W. H. BAYNE, whose name appears as having received the appointment of Route Agent on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad in place of Mr. Lynch, resigned, requests us to state that he has resigned the position thus tendered to him, and that he is in his residence before leaving Washington City, and of course before ever entering upon the office at all. He has returned to North Carolina, and of course could not and would not hold any appointment not in accordance with his duty to the South.

THE FREE NEGROES OF THE STATE.—There are in North Carolina, as there are in other Southern States, a considerable number of free negroes. Their position is anomalous, and we know that a great many of our best men think that this anomaly ought not to exist. But it does exist. Some free negroes, and the majority of them, were free, or at least their ancestors were free, prior to the first Revolution. Some have been made legally free by the legislatures of the several States. We have always opposed and always will oppose any act changing the status—the legal status of the colored race, but when the dominant race have once conceded privileges to these people, as long as they do not abuse such privileges, it is not a question for them to ask that such privileges should be respected; it is a question whether the free white men of North Carolina will stand up to their pledged word. It is for us not for them.

So far as we can judge, the free negroes of North Carolina know their position. It is the very best that they can occupy. They have volunteered their services just as freely as anybody. Instead of any hard feelings being entertained towards them, or any peculiarly rigorous course being adopted against our slaves, they ought to be made, if possible, to understand the truth that they are incomparably safer and better off under the protection of those with whom they have grown up—to whom they have been used to look up to for protection as "master," than they could be anywhere else. This fact we know. There is not a slave or a free negro in town, who, if he went North, would not starve for want of employment. They cannot and will not starve here.

People in excited times will do very foolish things, but after a while they come down to their natural level. There are in North Carolina about three white men to every slave. The white men are armed; intelligent; they know what is occurring. The idea of a negro insurrection is therefore so foolish, that it only deserves to be met as that of the Higlots—with cowhides.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.—From what we can learn, after weighing things carefully, we have come to the conclusion that Maryland will not secede from the Northern Government. We may as well make up our mind to that fact. The Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay must be our defensible lines. The course of Missouri hereafter, may be, with some, a matter of doubt. It is not with us. Missouri is not with the South.

Virginia will stand up. If her people ratify the ordinance of secession, which they are sure to do, she will feel her honor bound, and that she will not violate—Harper's Ferry, Norfolk, Richmond and Alexandria may be attacked at any moment. Nothing will infuse the proper life and vigor into the movements of the Virginians, or give them the proper confidence in themselves and their cause until they are in the Confederacy, and their troops commanded by Confederate Generals.

The belief is that the batteries guarding all the approaches to Norfolk are fully equal to its protection, but there is not so much confidence felt in regard to Harper's Ferry.

On several of the recruiting flags hoisted in Pennsylvania, they have emblazoned between the stars and stripes, the motto adopted by the British in their attack upon New Orleans:—"Beauty and Booty," and numbers of the Pennsylvania papers have called attention to the fact that Baltimore and Richmond are celebrated for beautiful women, and that they will be a part of the reward of victory. And these people are our northern brethren! To such we are free to say, that we recommend the motto of "No Quarter." We would sooner spare a tiger or a hyena. Let none go back that you can kill. Such men are not soldiers—they are brutes. Treat them as brutes of prey.

We notice going the rounds, a New York telegraph, bearing date May 1st, which announces the arrival of the crew of the steamship N. Carolina, said to have been seized in Wilmington. The North Carolina is here—she is mainly owned here. She belongs to a company chartered by the State of North Carolina; she is therefore simply in the hands of her owners, who do not choose to risk their property in such a piratical place as New York.

The same dispatch says that the crew of the steamer Uncle Ben is still imprisoned. This is not so. They were guarded here in the Marine Hospital, but have been released. The crew were pretty much like any other sailors. The captain was evidently a mean, half-dozen tales and none true. He was evidently a man, malignant person; and while we would have opposed any mob violence towards him, it would have been from considerations of what might be due to our people, not from any notion that he deserved courtesy, or even life, at the hands of any man South. The Uncle Ben sneaked up to our wharf, without a pilot, showing that our New York and Down East captains who have been trading here, are able and willing to pilot enemies to our doors. That trade ought never to be resumed, under any circumstances.

Alexandria, Virginia, has not yet been attacked nor occupied by Lincoln's forces. Harper's Ferry is regarded as probably the first point of attack, being the key of the valley of Virginia, and commanding the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Virginia troops there are said to be well posted and confident of being able to maintain their position. They are assisted by a body of Kentucky troops.

Attempts have been made by Lincoln's agents to enlist troops in Toronto, Canada, but the police have prevented the movement.

Seward in his instructions to Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, the new minister to France, says that under no circumstances will the Washington Government consent to a dissolution of the Union, and that European Statesmen must at once be made to understand this determination.

It is said that General Beauregard is going to Richmond to take command of the Virginia troops in person.

A TRUE MAN!—We have heard a good deal of talk against some portions of Governor Ellis' course, and some of his appointments. We confess that we have rather felt inclined to find fault ourselves with some things that have been done, as also, with some things that have not been done.

Without discussing the rights or the wrongs of these matters, we can say this: while Maryland has an undoubted traitor at the head of her affairs, and while Virginia may have doubts of her Governor; North Carolina has a Governor, in whose devotion to the cause of the South, she has the most implicit confidence. John W. Ellis may make mistakes of the head, his heart is always right.

The Governor of Missouri sent in his message to both houses of the legislature of that State on the 3d instant. He says that the sympathies and interests of Missouri are with the South; that Lincoln's proclamation calling out troops to subjugate the seceded States is unconstitutional and illegal, and tends to a consolidated despotism. He says that Missouri is at war with neither side, but recommends that she be immediately put in a state of complete defence.

We are requested to state that JOSEPH T. RHOADS and WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Esq., are candidates in Duplin county for seats in the Convention of the State which is to meet on the 20th of May, 1861. We suppose, as a matter of course, these gentlemen will have no opposition; but at the same time we hope old Duplin will bring out her full vote.

We call attention to the annexed Message from the Governor. It accords fully with views expressed by us several days since. Then, as now, we were and are opposed to any stay law, or other interference with the natural course of business and the usual laws of trade. But cases may arise, extraordinary in their nature, and therefore requiring extraordinary remedies. We think that the cases mentioned in the Governor's Message are of this character. As a rule, we take it for granted that our people will bear and forbear just as long as they can, but possibly there might be, as there always will be, some few people inclined to take advantage of the necessities or the difficulties of the community. These difficulties are neither the act of any private individual, nor are they in any way the result of private action. The danger and the difficulty are public and the protection ought also to be public and equal. That protection ought to be adequate to the occasion, and be framed as far as possible, to meet that occasion, and without permitting undue advantage to be taken of it for the purpose of evasion.

To the Honorable, General Assembly of North Carolina:—
I am authoritatively informed that divers patriotic and evil disposed persons have issued civil process against sundry persons who are now enlisted in the public service for the purpose of defending their country, the lives and the property of all our people against our enemy who is now blockading our ports and threatening to invade our soil.

Volunteers now on duty are harassed by writs in the hands of the Sheriff of Wake County, issued upon various pretences, and in some instances there is reason to believe, issued merely with the view of compelling the defendants to enter into unjust compromise. With the view of preventing these unpatriotic practices, I respectfully recommend that a law be at once enacted prohibiting the service of any kind of civil process upon any person who now is or may hereafter enlist in the military service of the State during the term of his service, and for one year thereafter. I also deem it highly important to pass a general law of a similar character applicable to all other persons for a limited period.

Property of every species has greatly depreciated in value—gold and silver are not to be had, and there is neither morality nor justice in allowing the few persons who may be disposed to take advantage of a great public calamity to impoverish their fellow-citizens for their own gain.

JOHN W. ELLIS.
Executive Department,
May 3d, 1861.

BLADEN COUNTY has appropriated \$15,000 for the support of her volunteers. Two Companies of about 100 men each, have been raised in the county. T. D. McDowell, Esq., has received the nomination for a seat in the State Convention. We have heard of no opposition to him, and take it for granted that none will be offered. No better man could be sent. Mr. McDowell is emphatically a "representative man."

PHILADELPHIA, WHAT A NAME!—The New York Courier and Enquirer of last Thursday has a correspondence from Tarrytown, in which it is stated under date of May 1st, that the Misses C-o-p, C-o-p-G-u-t-I-Gut, Capt. put, presented the Tarry volunteers with a flag on the onset day of May, accompanying the presentation with a "neat and appropriate" address from the Misses C-o-p-gut's generally. The same paper contains the untold that the crew of the Uncle Ben are still in prison. They never were in prison, although they were under guard and from what we have since learned, we regret that the captain was not hanged as a spy. He most certainly deserved it. He was a spy. The Uncle Ben was appraised by competent parties at ten thousand dollars, and when a settlement is made will be accounted for.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—Among the few, the very few papers or politicians at the North who have had the moral or physical courage to stand up to their convictions of right, we take pleasure in saying that the New York Day Book has a right to honorable mention—to more than honorable mention. Since Lincoln's proclamation, since the great Northern stampede against us, we have received several numbers of the Day Book. It is a Northern paper. It displays the stars and stripes, and it claims the right to do so, but it accedes to us the right to display our flag, and now in the abolition, coercion city of New York, it speaks free, liberal and honest doctrine. It goes for the white man's government all through.

Some days since a regiment of Kentucky volunteers for the Confederate Army was mobbed on its passage through Lexington in that State. Recently the tables have been turned, and it has been found impossible to hold a Union meeting in Lexington, over which the Confederate flag floats at all points. The war feeling

For the Journal.

MESSE'S ERRORS.—At a meeting of a part of the citizens of Albertson's district, Dunlin county, held on last Saturday, Daniel Hines, of the same place, was elected chairman, and was directed to act as secretary. When Byron D. Ford Esq., was named the object of the meeting, whereupon, the chair was taken by Edward Hines, and James Smith, a committee to draft resolutions, were appointed. The resolutions were then reported through the chairman, and the following resolutions, which he accompanied with some appropriate remarks, viz:—

Resolved, That Lincoln, a Black R. publication, and the Section of the United States, by a sectional meeting, has caused one-half of the Southern slaveholding States to withdraw from the Union, which will soon be followed by the other half, and thus deprive the United States of the united Government, and thus deprive the United States of the power to force said States back into the old United States Government, which said usurpation we shall resist.

And that as our county has already furnished her quota of the number of volunteers called for by Gov. Ellis, that this district may be called on to furnish the balance of the quota, and that a company is to be called the "Albert on Guards," and that said company should start at least one week from this organization, which is to continue until the 1st of July, and that the State invade the Black Republicans, to render its services to Gov. Ellis, to assist in repelling the same.

That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a vigilance committee, whose duty it shall be to patrol this district, once a week, and report to the captain of the company, and to the county court, and that the county court, and the county, all transient persons suspected of entertaining abolition sentiments. Whereupon, fifty of our citizens came forward, and were appointed their officers, viz: Lewis Outlaw, Captain; Jas. W. Davis, 1st Lieut.; Neddiem Grady, 2d Lieut.; Jos. W. Outlaw, 3d Lieut.; and the following members:—Byron D. Ford, 2d Sergeant; Abraham G. Korneyau, 3d Sergeant; John Moody, 4th Sergeant; Jas. B. Outlaw, 1st Corporal; Stephen H. Outlaw, 2d Corporal; Daniel Grant, 3d Corporal; Stephen Granger, 4th Corporal.

DANIEL H. SIMMONS, Com'n.

For the Journal.

[illegible]

Outrage on Captain Jenifer, of Maryland, in Penn.

On Wednesday evening, Captain W. H. Jenifer of the Second Regiment of Cavalry, United States Army, arrived at Hagerstown, Maryland, by the Franklin railroad, *en route* for Baltimore. He remained over with his friends in Hagerstown until Thursday morning when he took the stage for Frederick. The circumstances of the departure of Jenifer from Hagerstown are so invested with peculiar interest, and therefore copy the following statement from the Hagerstown "Mail":

Capt. Jenifer, a few days since, arrived at Carlisle barracks in command of his company from Texas. A few days before he had been absent from his commanding officer, Major Thomas, for the purpose of visiting his friends and relatives in this State and Virginia. On reaching Baltimore on the day of the fighting and perceiving that as an officer of the United States Army he would soon be called upon to take part against the rebels, he decided to leave the service. He consulted Colonel May and others, they tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 30th of April instant. The only reason why his resignation was not to have immediate effect, was that he might have time to settle his accounts with the Government.

Having concluded to make this change in his plans, he started back the same evening to Carlisle Barracks for the purpose of informing his commanding officer of what he had done, forwarding his baggage and taking his horse to Baltimore. On reaching Carlisle, he learned that the Baltimore and Annapolis Central Railroad had been destroyed, and was unable to get on board his horse by turnpike. On Sunday night he bid his officers of his regiment good bye—they having to start for Washington at 11 o'clock that night—telling them that within four or five days he would meet them again.

WHAT WILL ENGLAND DO?—The silly story started

of some Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, (and copied into other journals far and wide,) that the British Minister had tendered the use of his Government's aid in putting down the revolution, South, had brought out by Lyons himself, in a flat denial.

There is one thing we may as well make known, and that is, as last, we think—and that is, that the British Government will be very careful to avoid taking sides with either North or South, in this war, until such time as the progress of hostilities shall disclose on which side its material interest lies. It will not, it can discern, that it will not be slow to act—and so it can be seen, that, it will be adopted with a sole eye to its own advantage, and without respect to any abstract anti-slavery sentiment. The very haste of the British Minister in sending his statement in the Philadelphia journal impeded its being sent in to the London position. Not to have denied it, was to break with the North, and to be dealing with the South is, just now, not the thing desired in Downing street.

It will be a long time before the English forgive the North for its perfidy at Tariff; and it will be a still longer time before they could forgive the South, as made known by New York, Cincinnati, and other Northern cities, for their enlistments for the Crimean war. Yet, forgiveness for the one and forgetfulness of the other, must precede any such affectionate overtures as those ascribed to our very Lord Lyons.

But, if our English friends are still inclined to question the correctness of these assumptions, we may with perfect propriety invite their attention to the extracts we have made from the leading London, Liverpool and Manchester journals, just to hand by the Arabia. If there be any genuine sympathy with the North in this war, the journals, and the organs of the North, and the organs of Manchester, the Money Kings of London, the shrewd

DO THE VOTERS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY
I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR
COUNTY CLERK of this county, and solicit your votes at
the election to be held in August next.
March 14, 1861-29*
A. E. TAYLOR.

WE are authorized to announce DUGALD BLAIR,
a candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of
Bladen County, at the election in August next.
March 25, 1861. 31-1e

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY
I hereby offer myself as candidate for the office of COUNTY
COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully so-
licit your votes at the next August election.
March 14, 1861-29*
T. H. W. MCINTIRE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY OF DUPLIN
I am again a candidate for re-election to the office of
COUNTY COURT CLERK. If, indeed, I have impartial
done my duty to the satisfaction of all concerned, as I humbly
trust I have done, may I not feel sure, that at the great
tribunal before which, at the ensuing election in August
next, a generous people will sustain an honest offer on my
part to please them.
JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.
April 3, 1861. 176-1w-32-2e

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY
I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of Superior
Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the election to be
held in August next. WM. M. HARRIS.
April 6th, 1861 177-1e

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY
HOPING that I have heretofore discharged the duties
of the Office of the County Court of this County to the
satisfaction of all concerned, and desiring to express my
thanks for your former liberal support, I respectfully

[illegible]

100

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

1.—Schr. D. W. Eldridge, *Sacres*, from St. Bart's, to Harris & Howell; with fruit and specie.

Schr. R. B. Howlett, *Bomera*, from Baltimore, to Harris & Howell; with specie.

2.—Schr. Volant, *Volant*, from Hyde Co., to DeRoest, Brown & Co., with 1400 bush. corn.

Schr. Edward Smith, *Fugh*, from Hyde Co., to DeRoest, Brown & Co., with 1400 bush. corn.

Steamer A. P. Hurt, *Hurt*, from Fayetteville, to T. C. B. G. Worth; with 1000 bush. corn.

Steamer T. T. Pettoway, *Banks*, from Fayetteville, to T. Pettoway & Co.

3.—Schr. Amytis, *Cates*, from Richmond, Va., to W. F. Fitch & Co., with coffee.

Schr. Champion, *Davis*, from Perquimans county, to Pigott; with 1,500 bushels corn.

Schr. Brown & Co., *Wilmington*, from Perquimans county, to Pigott; with 1,700 bushels corn.

Schr. Jane Fisher, *Fisher*, from Hyde Co., to Ellis Mitchell & Co., with 1200 bush. corn.

Schr. Zenith, *Felcher*, from Hyde Co., to J. R. Blossom & Co., with 1000 bush. corn.

Schr. Europa, *Europa*, from Hyde Co., to DeRoest, Brown & Co., with 1400 bush. corn.

4.—Schr. Jenny Lind, *Gibbs*, from Hyde Co., to DeRoest, Brown & Co., with 1400 bush. corn.

Schr. Sally Ann, *Rose*, from Hyde Co., to DeRoest, Brown & Co., with 800 bush. corn.

Schr. Susan Ann Howard, *Toler*, from Philadelphia, to T. C. B. G. Worth; with rice.

Schr. Susan Ann Howard, *Toler*, from Hyde Co., to DeRoest, Brown & Co., with 1400 bush. corn.

Steamer Kate McLaughin, *Evans*, from Fayetteville, Clark & Turlington.

Schr. Fanny Linterloh, *Elder*, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

5.—Schr. North Carolina, *North Carolina*, from Charleston, to T. C. B. G. Worth; with 1000 casks rice.

6.—Schr. Joseph Ann, *Broadstreet*, from Hyde Co., to DeRoest, Brown & Co., with 1400 bush. corn.

Another Declaration from Lincoln.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President of the U. S. of America,
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constitution and the maintenance of the Union; and whereas the Government of the Insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force is in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the fifteenth day of April, in the present year, appears to be imperatively necessary;

I, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby call into the service of the United States that naval service, do hereby call into the service of the United States forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers, to serve for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged, to be organized into regiments of infantry and cavalry. To the proportions of each arm and the details of recruitment and organization will be made known through the Department of War.

I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, and four regiments of cavalry, and that the making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers and men, of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War.

I and further direct the enlistment, for not less than one year, of such number of volunteers as may be necessary to equip to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the War.

The call for volunteers hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army and navy, together with the plan of organization, together with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteer and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as a majority of the members of each house shall be assembled.

In the meantime, I earnestly invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the effecting of the restoration of the Union, and the maintenance of the Government of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and, with these, of the Union of the States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighteenth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEYMOUR,
Secretary of State.

From the New York Day Book

in Washington, and remain with them until his resignation was accepted or he had ceased to be an officer of

the army. At seven o'clock the next (Monday) morning, Capt. Jenifer mounted his horse and left the Barracks, by the turnpike leading to Baltimore. He was between nine and ten hours reaching Hanover, a distance of 30 miles, having ridden the whole way in a wagon.

On arriving at Hanover, about five o'clock, he found about two hundred armed men assembled in front of the hotel. As soon as he was dismounted they crowded around him for the purpose, as he supposed, of ascertaining if he had any news. He gave what news he could, and then he was asked to take the first step into the parlor, where he was arrested by the first man in the order of the Governor. The mayor then informed him that the arrest was made in consequence of information received by telegraph, that he was the bearer of dispatches or important information, designed for the President. At that time the crowd became very much excited, and the Mayor, in order to satisfy the curiosity of the populace, which, with the approval of the mayor, he drew from the window of the hotel, telling them the true object of his presence. This seemed to satisfy the crowd; but soon after a report was received that a mob from Baltimore was approaching Hanover, and that they would probably reach there in the course of the night of the town. The report was, of course, wholly groundless, but served to infuriate the populace again, and the latter believing that Capt. Jenifer's appearance there at that time was part of the scheme against the place.

To satisfy the Mayor, Capt. Jenifer proposed that he should immediately telegraph to the Governor, and that papers of any other information was found that he received from a friend in Virginia, urging him to resign his commission in the army. This letter was retained and a copy forwarded to the Governor. The Mayor then proposed that as it might be impossible to restrain the mob from personal violence, Captain Jenifer should be taken to the jail, and that he should, when being prepared, his legs were bound with chains, and handcuffs were sent for, but before they could be procured, a gentleman of Hanover—Capt. A. W. Eichberger—on hearing his name, said it was an indignity to an officer of the army and a gentleman, which could not be permitted, and that he would not allow the man to be taken with Capt. E., and a pledge from Jenifer that he would not attempt to escape, had the chains removed. This was done, however, against the remon-

ping merchants and shop keepers of Liverpool, all sin

but one song,—and that is, "Separation it must be for Mr. Lincoln,"—but under no circumstances civil war." One of these, the *Warrior* (Times), even goes so far as to characterize the President as a monarch, and a vigorous policy towards the seceding States, as absolutely "diabolical," while another alludes to it in terms which would seem to indicate that the writer had been studying the recent style of the Charleston *Mercury* at the Richmond Examiner.—*N. Y. Express, May 4th.*

THE "C. S. A."—An old friend of ours, Lieut. John Penrose, who has been in the army for some time, arrived in New Orleans a few days ago from Africa, where he has been stationed, and on seeing a flag floating on one of the schooners near him, asked of a bystander what it meant, and, on being told that it was the flag of the Southern Confederacy, and that the Union had been dissolved, immediately inquired as to a hotel, disordered himself of his United States papers, wrote his resignation, sent it to Lincoln, and took the first boat to Mobile en route for the seat of the new government, to which he arrived yesterday, and reported himself for immediate duty. Lieut. Jones was one of the most efficient officers in the old navy, and will be of great service to our Government.—*Montgomery Confederation.*

OFFENSIVE TROOPS FOR VIRGINIA.—At a Southern Rights Convention, held at New York, on the 22d inst., a dispatch from Governor Letcher, of Virginia, called for upon Gov. Harris for three regiments, was read, as well as the response of the latter, stating that the response would be ready to move in ten days.

PROVISIONS IN LOUISVILLE.—Reports of the scarcity of provisions in Louisville coupled with the stopping of through shipments to Nashville, have excited some of the more unwise of our people, who have thus been led to apprehend serious inconvenience and a famine, prices "at home."

The following statement of the supply of meats in this city yesterday, and one year ago, respectively, prepared with care by Stewart & Barter, Provision Brokers, will show how groundless and absurd the fears so unnecessarily excited are.

STATEMENT OF MEATS ON HAND.		
	April 29, 1861.	April 4, 1860.
Beef Pork, lbs.,	4,897,740	3,967,000
Mutton, " "	4,687,740	3,682,000
" Hams, lbs.,	3,623,550	2,872,000
" Sides, " "	1,982,000	2,920,000

Thus, the meat supply of this city is more than has been

myself as a candidate for re-election to that office, at the

ening session on the first Thursday in August next.
 SAML. R. BUNTING.
 March 21st, 1861. 165-
 ALL PERSONS indebted to the JOURNAL in any man-
 ner, are respectfully requested to settle the same, within
 large or small amounts. FULTON & PRICE.
 April 2d, 1861.

MARRIED.
 On the 28th ult., at the residence of William Phillips, Esq.
 H. H. Andin, Esq., of H. W. WASHBORN to Miss ELDON
 A. PHILLIPS, all of New Orleans County, Maine.
 On Tuesday evening, 30th April, at Owen Hill, Glad-
 stone, by the Rev. Mr. McDonald, HAYWOOD W. CLARK
 ON, Esq., of Lincoln County, to Miss ELANOR PORTER
 FIELD, daughter of the late Governor Owen.
 In this town, on the first day of May, 1861, by Rev. Isa-
 ah W. Haines, Mr. WILLIAM SANDLIN, to Miss MARY
 CLARK.
 On Tuesday evening, April 30th, by the Rev. Dr. Deen,
 HOWARD C. HARRIS, of New Canaanville, to Miss MARY
 GABERT ROUTINEE, of Wilson County.
 In this city, on Thursday evening, May 2, by Rev. I.
 H. H. Andin, Esq., to Miss BARBARA M. CLARK,
 daughter of the late C. B. McCauley, Esq., of
 CALLEE, daughter of the late C. B. McCauley, Esq., of
 In this city, on Thursday evening, May 2, by Rev. I.
 H. H. Andin, Esq., to Miss CAROLINE M. WADSWORTH,
 daughter of the late HAMILTON M. MANON, Esq., to Miss CAROLINE
 M. WADE, daughter of the late Abraham Wade, Esq., of
 On the 2d inst., in this place, by the Rev. Ruben Gar-
 Mr. CHARLES MURRELL to Mrs. ELIZABETH EVANS.

DIED.
 In Sampson County, N. C., on the 13th inst., after a pro-
 tracted illness, JOHN TREADWELL, in the 63rd year of
 age; he has left a widow and 4 children to mourn his loss.
 In this town, this (Tuesday) morning, Mrs. ANN
 VONGLAHN, wife of Mr. H. VonGLAHN, 61 years of age.
 Mr. A. Minkel, aged 23 years 10 months and 11 days.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.
 351 HEDDS, 18 TIERCES AND 1000 GALLONS
 New Crop Canada Molasses, now landing
 from the Brig John Hathaway. For sale by
 April 30th, 1861. HATHAWAY & CO.

WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS,
 FRONT STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
 L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, Proprietors.

PRACTICAL BUILDERS of portals
 and stationary Steam Engines, of any
 required power and kind of boiler, saw
 and grist mills, gin gearings, and any other

Family.....	9 50 @ 10 00	Hog round,. 16 @	1
Superfine.....	9 00 @ 9 50	Western Bacon.	

Gins	8 75	9 00	Middlings	16	2
Pine	8 00	8 75	Shoulders	15	1
Grain	12	20	Butt	25	3
GENTY BARK	10	18	West's do.	00	00
GUANO, Peruvian			Butt	25	3
Super, Union, S. B.	34		Butt	25	3
1 ton, upw	per ton	65 00	FORE, Northern,	00	00
1 ton, down	per ton	60 00	City Mess,	00	00
LARD PLASTER, @ bbl.	1 25		Clear do	00	00
Per ton	3 00	00 00	Butt,	00	00
GRAIN & FEED			Beef, Mess,	00	00
Corn,	68	70	do	00	00
Oats,	42	45	do	00	00
Wheat,	110	115	do	00	00
Do. B. Eye,	110	120	do	00	00
Doat, red,	0 00	00 00	Market,	00	00
Doat, white,	0 00	00 00	POULTRY		
Rice,	00	00 00	Chickens, live,	35	40
do, clean,	00	00 00	do, dead,	45	50
do, S. B.	41	6	Turkeys, live,	75	1 00
EIDERS			do, dead,	45	50
Green,	54	6	Sticks,	1 50	2 00
Doat,	74	9	Lamb,	1 50	2 00
Hay,	1 10	1 15	Mutton,	1 50	2 00
Eastern	1 10	1 15	Salts		
N. River,	80	85	Alum. & bush,	22 25	
Iron			Liverpool, 85		
English, ass'd.	4 00		Carro, 00		
American, ref.	50		do, fm store	75	2 00
do, do,	0 00		do, do	2 00	2 00
do, hoop, top 00	75 00		Porto Rico,	8	
Swede	54	00	New Orleans,	8	
LUMBER			Grass,	00	
do, fm store	0 15		Loaf & ch'd,	10 25	
LEKMER, M., (River),			C. Yellow	9 4	
FYB	60		Grass,	00	
Wide do.	0 00	9 00	SOAP, S. B.	41	
Scantling,	6 25	7 00	Sundries,	00	00
FLUORINE			Common,	0 00	0 00
(Floor Boards)			STAYES, M.		
clear	25	02 15	W. C.	16 00	02 15
planed	25	02 15	R. O. Hhd.	12 50	02 15
clear	25	02 15	Ass Head	3 00	02 15
Wide boards,	12	02 15	Shipping	0 00	00 00
Ship Stuffs,			do, do	00	00
rough edge,	14	02 15	Mill, prime,	0 00	00 00
FLUORINE			Ordinary,	0 00	00 00
planed	25	02 15	TALLOW, S. B.	10	
MOLASSES, @ galon.			TACOCO	00	
Cuba, Hhd,	50	27	Common,	14	
do, 30	50	25	Medium,	25	
N. Orleans,	50	25	Fine,	30	
			Wool,	17	

6--Steamer, North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville.

to A. E. Hall.
—Schr. John Howard, Brown, from Fayetteville, to R. K. & Martin; with naval stores.
—7-Schr. Col. McCabe, Springs, from Georgetown, S. C.
Eliza B. Fanny Luterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. Hall.
Schr. John Amable, Pierce, from New Orleans, to T. C. B. Worth.
A. Hall.
Str. A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. B. Worth.

CLEARED,

May 2.—Schr. Robert Reesly, Mitchell, for Baltimore, T. C. B. G. Worth; with 684 bbls. rosin, 61 barrels number one turps., 300 do. turps. No. 2.
—Schr. Alba, Powell, for New York, by E. Murray & Co. with 821 bbls. spirits turpt., 696 do. crude turpt., 1,250 do. turps. No. 1, 338 do. turps. No. 2.
—3-Schr. G. W. Rice, Palmer, for Baltimore, by T. C. B. G. Worth; with 34 bbls. spirits turpt., 659 do. rosin, 2,000 do. turps. No. 1.
—3-Brig Bigch Balch, Whaley, for New York, by G. C. W. J. Munro; with 127 bbls. spirits turpt., 913 do. crude turps. No. 2, 85 do. rosin, 25 do. pitch, 257 do. tar.
—Schr. Wm. H. Adams, Wagon, for Barbados, by J. H. Ch. Church & Co., with 85,000 feet lumber do.
—Brig Robert Bruce, Blair, for Liverpool, by J. D. & Rae & Co., with 100 bbls. rosin, 100 do. turps. No. 1.
—Brig B. P. Browne, Hammond, for Liverpool, by Hatway & Co.; with 597 bbls. spirits turpt., 703 do. crude do. turps. No. 1, 338 do. turps. No. 2, 100 do. turps. No. 3, Hathaway & Co.; with 18 bbls. spirits turpt., 152,000 ft. lumber.
—Schr. Hannah Matilda, Price, [for Thomaston, Me., Harris & Howell]; with 10 bbls. rosin, 10 do. pitch, 2 tar, 1 jar, 124,154 feet lumber.
—Schr. M. W. Wilson, Wagon, for New York, by T. C. B. G. Worth; with 300 bbls. spirits turpt., 750 do. rosin, 2 do. tar, 450 bush. pea nuts.
—Schr. Deborah Jones, Tatam, for New York, by Harris & Howell.
—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.
—Schr. North Carolina, Bunting, for Baltimore, by T. C. B. G. Worth; with 84 bbls. spirits turpt.; 675 do. rosin.
Eliza B. Fanny Luterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, to A. Hall.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MANUFACTURING OUT

WE are connected with the following Houses:
SCOTT, HARRISON & CO., Petersburg, Va.
JAMES M. BALDWIN, New York
and we propose that the large quantity of Clothing sold here, and hitherto made in the North, shall be manufactured at the several manufactories in the southern States, goods from the various manufactures in the two States shall be used therefor.

We are increasing our force, and shall, as soon as possible, have one of the largest Clothing Manufactories in

General Wool Deposed.

A very strange and incomprehensible order has been received from Gen. Scott, directing Gen. Wool, who has been in this city for some time past superintending the departure of troops, to return to his headquarters in the city, and to receive a letter which has created quite a storm of indignation among our citizens. Gen. Scott assumes that Gen. Wool is "in firm health" and is not able to assume a command in the field, while many people do not hesitate to assert that he is in more robust health than Gen. Scott himself. "The Union Defences are in a state of much better order," says Gen. Scott, "than they were when I was in the city," and it is said it has dampened their ardor not a little, and will render them cautious about volunteering their services further. The following is the remarkable order of Gen. Scott, sent by Gen. Wool to the committee:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, I
WASHINGTON, APRIL 28, 1861.

Major-General John A. Wool, U. S. A., Commanding Department of the East, New York City.

GENERAL:—The General-in-Chief desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst. and to say, in reply, that the very great necessity which exists for carrying on the business of the several departments with system under the proper chief, compels him to request you will give no orders interfering with the purchase or issue of army supplies, such orders being in all cases dictated by the General-in-Chief himself.

The General regrets your infirm health does not permit him to assign you to an important command away from our headquarters, and he commands that you return to Troy to conduct the ordinary routine duties of your department and for the recovery of your health known by you to be feeble.

I have the honor to be, General, respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. E. TOWNSEND,
(Signed.)
Assistant Adjutant General.

The publication of the above letter by permission of General Wool, will no doubt, tend to still further enlarge the relations between that officer and the General-in-Chief. Being contrary to the rules of military discipline, for a subordinate to give publicity to the orders of his Commander-in-Chief, he shall not be surprised if Gen. Wool should be at once court martialled.

strances of many of the crowd. After the chains were taken off the crowd became still more excited and a

pullen off, and the weariest saw more excited, and on the whole, the musketry was more effective than it looked like to take three hundred balls through the prisoner.

Capt. Jenifer, who had no arms upon his person, was then taken to York in a close carriage, guarded by the mayor and two others armed, arriving there at eleven o'clock the same night. The prisoner was first taken to a room in the city, and then to the city hall, where he was kept in common jail by his custodians, and locked up for the night as a prisoner of war. Between ten and eleven o'clock the next (Tuesday) morning, he was removed to another cell, which was considered more secure, and heavily ironed. In this condition he remained several hours, when Judge Fisher, at the request of several of the officers, ordered the irons removed. The irons were again put on by the sheriff in consequence of a telegram received from the Governor. About sundown Judge Fisher entered the cell to state to Capt. Jenifer that he was released.

At this time a confinement made large numbers of persons through curiosity, visited the prisoner in his cell. When informed of his release, Capt. Jenifer obtained permission to remain in jail during the night; but his brothers-in-law, who had arrived that evening in York, and who, it is believed, were mainly instrumental in procuring his release, insisted upon a friendly visit to the city, and he went to the house of a friend, where he remained until the morning with Lieut. Wells, to pay a friendly visit to Judge Fisher, and thank him for his kindness, when the latter informed him (Capt. J.) that he had just received another telegram, ordering his re-arrest; but before the order was carried into effect the judge had an interview with Col. Porter, and the latter, in answer to the question of Capt. Jenifer's giving his parole of honor to Col. Porter, stated that he would not attempt an escape, was allowed to accompany him to Harrisburg, for the purpose of having an interview with the Governor.

Capt. Jenifer reached Harrisburg at three o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, and was taken to the Governor's office, where he was met by Col. Porter and Lieut. Jones, recently in command at Harper's Ferry, who acted as Jenifer's friends upon the occasion. After hearing the statement of the accused, Gov. Curtin only replied was: "These are exciting times, and you have to be on our guard," or something to that effect. Capt. Jenifer then expressed his surprise and asked what had occurred. He then took

...this market for home consumption—that is for consum

to in the State—we are told, in the last ten years, told.—*Louisville Courier*, April 30.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in August next.

March 28, 1861. H. A. BAGG, 31-46—175-46

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I am a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the election in August next. J. M. W. WRIGHT, 180-33-46

April 8.

¶ We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELLE, Jr., as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of New Hanover County, at the election in August next.

March 12th, 1861. 157-29-46

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I HEREBY OFFER MYSELF as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of your County, and respectfully solicit your votes at the next August election.

April 24th, 1861. T. H. W. McINTIRE, 194-46

¶ The following authority has been given by Mr. T. Lawrence of this place.

HEAD QUARTERS CANTON DEFENCES.

THE bearer of this, Mr. T. K. LAWRENCE, Butcher of this place is appointed by me to buy up cattle for the troops at Canton of your county, and respectfully be gratified to have cattle furnished to him as cheap as possible.

TH. R. HOLMES, Brig. Gen'l Commanding.

May 6th.

GOVERNOR ELLIS

Wants 30,000 Volunteers and their Company. They Company has furnished two Companies, but this is not the way she should not furnish another. I am now, at the request of many friends, endeavoring to form a Company Magnolia, to enter immediately into the service of No Carolina. Come out young men, now is the time to see your country. You will be at no expense from the moment you enroll yourselves. Remember the Mecklenburg Declaration. Abe Lincoln and his Cabinet must not repose their confidence in a traitor.

April 29th 1861.—200-16-1m— S. G. GILLESPIE

of machinery made in any establishment South. Have
hand a large variety of patterns for machinery now in g

eral use in the surrounding country. Will supply drafts of all kinds of machinery and mill work. Turpentine at low prices. Work in its branches of sheet iron, brass castings, finished or unfinished, at short notice. The machinery overhauled and repaired. All work warranted to be as represented.

In connection with the above establishments, we have had a large stock of rubber and leather belting, lacing, packing rings and mill rolls and bolting cloth for grist mills. Mill Saws and Circular Saws of any size and grade furnished at short notice.

Feb. 15.

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a New Sealed Envelope.

THE GREAT CURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHOEA, OR SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SEXUAL DEBILITY, NERVOUS AND PROSTRATED VITALITY, INDUCING PHYSICAL AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL INCAPACITY.

By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

Author of "Grooming the Genitals."

The world-renowned author, in the admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse and its attendant Nervous Debility, can be completely removed without dangerous surgical operations, blood-letting, mercury, etc., and that the most delicate and sensitive organs, viz., the glands, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain, safe, and radical, and that the cure can be effected in a manner that his condition may be, may cure him cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove precious to thousands and thousands.

Send for a Circular, containing full address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. C. B. J. C. KILPATRICK, New York. Post Office Box 4863, New York City.

Jan. 29, 1861.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY given that the firm heretofore known as **THE FIRM OF BARDEN & PETERSON** no longer exists inasmuch as **PETERSON** is deceased.

Wm. H. BARDEN.

May 7th, 1861—205-11-37-31.

EVERETT PETERSON

NOTICE.

DEERING to wind up our business, we respectfully request our customers to call forward and settle their accounts by cash or note; from the draft that has been made on our concern for the service of the State, we would like to see the draft cashed, and the balance of our bill that with their usual liberality, they will come forward and settle promptly.

HEDRICK & RYAN
205-101—36

May 7th, 1861

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington Topping Sash and Planer Co., will be held on the 24th day of May, 13th inst., at the

transpired in the market for country produce. Only one or two vessels have arrived during the week, and for the w

of shipping buyers generally have withdrawn from market since the early part of the week. The few remaining visitors have had no change of consequence to report, as sales for a week or two past have been principally in small lots. The few sales we have been able to obtain for the week just ended:

TUESDAY.—During the week just ended there has been some inquiry for cotton, but very little activity in preventing shipments, and the market has fallen; the fall is, however, little or none now coming in. On Thursday last, the market was at \$1.50 for yellow do, \$1.26 for virgin, and 75 cents for bulk. It was noted that day no sales have been reported, and it is impossible to give anything like a correct quotation of the market.

WEDNESDAY.—The market was dull, and the transactions were light during the early part of the week, but the transaction were plentiful in consequence of the meagre quantity offered for sale. There was some inquiry for cotton, about 100 gallons. On yesterday there was some enquiry from buyers and the price advanced, sales being made at 35 to 34 cents per gallon.

THURSDAY.—70 bbls. at 32, 34 a 35 cents per gallon.
Thursday... 50 " 33, 34 a 35
Friday... 80 " 33, 34
Saturday... 120 " 33 " 34
Sunday... 80 " 33 to 34
Wednesday... 80 " 33 to 34

RISK.—The market is dull for all grades, and prices low. On Thursday last we notice sales of 3,000 lb. of No. 1 cotton at six pence per bbl. of 50 lb. No other sales reported.

TAX.—None of consequence coming in, and no demand was made in the early part of the week of 450 bbls. 75 cents per barrel.

BEST COTTONS.—Are in demand, and would sell quick here at the market once received, and consequently we have sales to report.

COTTS.—The market is well supplied at present, still there is some demand for better quality than is now offered. The receipts for the week comprise 160 improved shades of 3,500 do on private terms, 1,900 do. damaged at 65¢, 2,700 do. damaged at 1.10 do., at 65¢ cents, and 2,900 do. damaged at 1.10 do. per bushel. The balance of the week has gone into stores.

FLOUR.—Very little has been brought to market for a long time, but the stock is strong in the hands of our miller. The sales in State brands during the week have been confined to small lots. From store at \$5.50, 50 to 85 lbs. per bushel. Flour is scarce, and prices are high.

In other articles there is nothing doing except in the fall way, and we refer to our table for prices.

CHARLESTON May 6.—Cotton.—There was an active trade in cotton which resulted in the sale of large sales, at prices showing an irregular advance of 1-2 to 3-4 of those of last week. The particulars are as follows: 27 to 33 at 114; 104 to 110 at 115; 110 to 114 at 116; 114 to 117 at 114; 114 to 115 at 113; 707 at 114; 124 at 124; 32 at 123; 59 at 124, and 33 at 119c. We quote

Our whole force is now upon Uniforms for Volun-

BARGAINS FOR CASH.
An extraordinary bargain in the following articles:
Colored & White Muslins, Brilliant, Barage, Anglin
Belted Lingerie, French, Plain Barage, Chantilly
Poplin, 4-4 French Prints, Corsets Worsteds, Jamieson's
and Embroidered Corsetts, Marcelline Quilts, 9, 10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30,
31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48,
49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66,
67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84,
85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
The balance of our Dress Silks, Ribbons, Hosiery, Groceries,
Swiss and Jacquet Bands, Edgings and Insertings at a
greatly reduced price.
HEDDICK & RYAN,
Herald copy text.
20

ON CONSIGNMENT.
LBS. N. C. BAGNET.
16 lbs. Super. Flour for sale by
May 1th, 1861 **CLARK & TURLING**

MOLASSES AND SYRUP.
25 BBLs. TEXAS MOLASSES—equal to New Orleans
No. 2. New Orleans Superior Family Syrup
May do. Syrup. For sale in lots to meet
25 cts. per lb. **WORTH & DANIEL**

MILITARY GOODS.
GUN AND ETC., Blankets, Capsacks, Saddle
Harnesses, Cartridge Boxes, Swords,
Scabbards, Patent Holsters, Swords,
Saddles, Patrole, Equipages, etc., furnished to order.
On hand all kinds of military and manufacturers
of military work, such as Harness, Band, Dash, Patent
army and saddle bags, etc. Also, all kinds of Enamel
work, every description of Blacksmithing.
JAMES WILSON,
Harness, Truck, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establishment
No. 5 Market street
May 2.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
A PROCLAMATION,
BY JOHN W. ELLIS,
GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, The following law was this day enacted
by the General Assembly of North Carolina, to
an Act to authorize and require the Governor, or his
Deputy, to call out the Militia of North Carolina,
Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of
the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by
the authority of the same, That the Governor, or his
Deputy, shall have power to call out the Militia of
each County concurring.) That upon the passage of this
his Executive Commission, he and he is hereby authorized
and required to call out the Militia of each County
election to be held in each and every county in the State
on Monday, the 13th day of May, A. D. 1861, upon the
first day of the session of the General Assembly.

WHAT THE CANADIANS SAY OF OUR TROUBLES.—THE

Moral *Pilot*, of April 27th, says:—
 We much fear that President Lincoln is about to
 prove that he is not the fit man for the present crisis,
 his very proclamations seem to be written by one who
 has no head; and the language is so full of errors, as
 to make it difficult to see in what real meaning, though
 this may perhaps be claimed as part of the Machiavelian
 wisdom which his supporters attribute to him and his
 Cabinet. * * * * * It is to be hoped for the
 sake of such, that the North will not think of blotting
 out the Southern and the other parts of the South, or rather
 of making them to be in a state of anarchy, and that
 have not sufficient force for the former. England and
 France have over six millions of human beings depend-
 ing for their subsistence on the supply of cotton, cannot
 and will not suffer so many of their subjects to starve,
 however unwilling they may be to interfere. Be-
 lieve they will be compelled to offer the power—need-
 ing—which commands both gods and men.
 RESIGNATION OF COM. MAURY.—The resignation
 of an officer as Maury will carry more weight in the
 North than any other throughout the civilized world.
 The is to American widely known in Europe. Where
 ever science has shed a ray of light on the globe, the
 name of Maury is as familiar as a household word.
 Kings and Courts, philosophers and statesmen, have
 lived with each other in showering honors upon his head
 for the ordinary and beneficent labors of Maury. In
 the command of the navy, he has not only had the
 minds of mankind with all that is truly great and
 good. The adhesion of such a man to the Southern
 cause will cause men abroad to reflect, and will exert
 infinitely more influence than would that of Scott.
 Europe is crowded with military men, far more emine-
 nt in their country, who is scarcely known outside the limits
 of our country and the sea. The fact is, that where-
 ever the sea rolls a wave, Maury is known and re-
 spected as a great light, and a benefactor of his race.
 Richmond Dispatch.
 NEW-YORK BRUTALITY.—We understand that George
 L. Samson, Esq., of Virginia, now residing in New York
 has been threatened with mob violence in the city, and
 under that threat compelled to subscribe to the war fund.
 He has also ordered to hoist the U. S. flag, and, refer-
 ring to the mob, the mob brought a rope and threatened
 to hang him instantly if he did not comply. The Soci-
 ety will long have reason to remember New York.
 PRINTERS IN THE FIELD.—It is proved to be that the slave
 is not only more prompt in the call of duty, than in the
 danger, than practical printers. The present crisis is
 a fine example of patriotism on their part, which should
 be fully appreciated. It is not to be wondered at that
 the printers, many of whom have been compelled to sus-
 pend their presses or issue a half-sheet with a limited quan-
 tity of matter.
 Richmond Dispatch.

cars and arrived here, as already stated, on the evening

train. Capt. Jenifer is a native of Charles county, Md., a son of the late Hon. Daniel Jenifer, who represented our State in Congress, and was minister to Austria under President Harrison.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by foreign powers is one of deep and absorbing interest. We hesitate in giving currency to any information on subject that is not well founded, especially since the Northern journals present so many different views on the subject that a real result. Still, it may not be amiss to point which any coming direct from the other side of the water which shows the feeling among the people there. The *London Times*, in an editorial, dated April 6th from commission house in Birmingham, England, to a business man in Columbus, Ga., possesses significance in the following language:

"The feeling on this side about United States affairs is universal that it is not only better for both North and South to remain united, but that the *Union must be saved*, in (like it or not), as neither England or France could recognize any partial blockade, which is the true policy the North can attempt. If it is the will of the people to separate, the thing is done, and will be recognized *quod visum*, especially with the Morrill tariff to spur all in their spines."

JIM LIME TURNED OUT OF THE WHITE HOUSE.—will be recollected that Jim Lime, and his band, was chosen by "Old Abe" as a special body-guard, and that the question was suggested them in the White House. Of course they became disconcerted and much bad *whiskey* was drunk and a large decoction of "nigger-bled" *baccho* juice squirted upon the carpets and walls; and Abe himself freely participated. Mrs. Lincoln being posed with such doings, told Abraham, as the story goes, that if a guard was necessary, he should get gentlemen around him, and that the "niggers" were sufficient to take care of it done herself; and, moreover, so that have them around her, if a guard was necessary, she would prefer standing sentinel herself. Jim L. has accordingly been dismissed from the position of a special body guard to the President. We have the actual facts from a gentleman in every way reliable.

Alexandria Sentinel.

The First Post Office.

The first Post Office was established in France in 1464; in England in 1561; in Germany in 1841; although one authorized by the antipathy of the modern postal system to Emperor Maximilian, of Germany, for the purpose of facilitating an espionage over his subjects through the medium of their correspondence, and also for the purpose of facilitating the sale of the same. The first post office in this country was established in New York in 1710, under colonial Government, in 1789 the direction of the postal system was placed in the hands of Congress, and in 1792, the terms of the Constitution. At that time, there were but Post-Offices in the Union; in 1825, there were 5,677; at commencement of 1859, there were 29,578. *Encyclopædia Britannica.*

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TAKE NOTICE.	
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From and after this date, United States postage stamps will not be received at this office in payment of subscriptions to the Journal. Bills of the various banks of North Carolina, Virginia, and the State of Maryland, current in the said Southern States, or specie, only, will be received.

Our terms are cash in advance. This rule will not be varied from—in any case.—Specimen copies will be sent when desired.

May 1st, 1861.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

The Committee of Safety for the town of Wilmington deem it their duty to notify farmers and other persons, may be disposed to sell provisions and grain at a less price than the market value, if assured that the same was for use of the Army in the service of the State, that to go against imposition by false representations, all agents employed by them to make purchases for such purpose, be furnished with evidence of their appointment.

April 26, 1861.

S. D. WALLACE, Sec'.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE INTRODUCED IN 1837, and
of the value of the same is further enhanced, the name
"PULMONIC WAFERS," in this and every other country; *all*
Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeiters. The genuine one
known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Tight Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Throat, and all the Colds.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blesding to all Colds, Coughs, and Consumptions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect a cure, and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.

JOSEPH MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For Sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLean,
by all Druggists.

PUBLICELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va.,
Wholesale Agents.

May 7, 1861.—307457—over

* Office of DuBrutz Cutlar, in the town of Wilmington.
many of the stockholders as can attend will please do

MAY 2.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE no goods will be delivered unless paid for in advance. My business will be conducted strictly on the cash principle in future. I have reduced prices with a view to clearing my stock. All reduced prices must be taken at once, and being compelled to do so, cannot sell except for cash, under any circumstances.

April 20th
C. POLVOGT.

PAY UP.

THERESE indebted to us, will please make payment immediately. We are in need of all the money due us. From and after this date, no good will be delivered to our store without payment being made.

April 27th, 1861
L. B. HUGGINS & SON

CASH BYNOTE ADOPED.

FROM THIS DATE, we will require cash (on delivery) for all goods sold. This enables us to sell cheap, and those favoring us with a call, will find it greatly to their interest.

McINTIRE & BROWN
April 29th, 1861.
198-2W - 36

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having this day entered into a Co-partnership under the style and firm of CLARK & LINGTON, for the transaction of a general COMMISSION and FORWARDING BUSINESS, respectfully ask customers of Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Corn, Beans, Timber, &c.,

Will keep constantly on hand LIME, PLASTER, MENTH, HAIR, &c. Orders promptly attended to.

All Agents for Steamers EATON, CLAIBURN and S. JOHN M. CLARK.
Oct. 1, 1860.
WM. H. TURLINGTON.

WANTED.

LBS. BACK MOSSES for which the highest price will be paid by C. POLVOGT, Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, cor. Front and Princess streets.

April 13.

OUR GOODS PER A. J. DUBOSETT HAVE ARRIVED, and we are now able to offer to our customers and the public—

Hams, Ribbed Pork, Lard, Cheese, Beef;
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackarel, blinis, f.d.o., and s.d.;
Salted and Cod Fish;
Smoked Beef and Best Tongues;
Brown Sugars—blends and bulins;
R. and C. Sugar;
Loaf and Powdered Sugar;
N. O. Molasses, Syrrups, &c.;
Rice, Java, Leguany and Mococo; Teas, &c.; Soap, Starch, and other articles;
Ale, Porter, Brandy and Whisky;
Claret, Port and Champagne Wines;
Buckley's Yeast Food, &c.;
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN;
Crackers—Soda, Sugar, Lemon, Pilot Bread;
Cornmeal, Preserved Fruit, &c.;
Corn Starch and Malacca.

We will sell any of the above goods at moderate prices for cash.

WORTH & DANIEL
May 1.

HIGH POINT, May 1.—Wheat—Red \$1 25 to \$1 30: w

140. Flour 66 to \$6.50. Corn 70 to 75 cents. Lard
 \$13 cents. Bacon dull at 9 to 10 cents. Salt pork sack
 75 cents. Peaches, pared per 50, 5 cents. Apples 25 to 30
 at 25 to 30. Butter wanted at 20 cents. Fish—Hull
 20 85; Herrings 36. Eggs 8 cents per dozen. Maples
 20 85. Peas 40 to 45 cents. Fasa 55 to 90 cents
 MOBILE, May 3.—The sales of Cotton to-day were
 sales, at 11c. nominal. The sales of the week were two
 hundred bales, and the receipts thirteen hundred and
 thousand bales. The demand for the cotton is very
 low. Decrease two hundred and forty-nine thousand
 four hundred and thirty bales. Stock on hand twenty
 thousand bales. Freight 10 to 11 cents.
 PAYETTEVILLE, May 6.—Bacon—N. C. hog round
 144. Good supply on hand.
 Corn—Country, from wagons, 90 cents; sack 82.
 Turkey—N. C. 100 lbs. since last report.
 Flour—The market is well supplied; no change in price
 say \$5 to 85 for super.
 NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—The sales of Cotton to-
 day were five hundred and thirty bales, at 19 1/2 cts., and for the
 four thousand one hundred bales. Receipts five thousand
 nine hundred, against twelve thousand four hundred for
 corresponding period last year. Stock on hand nine
 thousand bales. Freight 1/2 to 1 1/2.
 NEW YORK, 3.—Cotton is heavy; sales of 1,200 bales
 19 1/2 a 19 3/4 cts. Flour is heavy and 10 cts. lower; sales
 100,000 bushels, State at 85 to 85 1/2 cts. and 50 cts. for
 corn at 57 1/2 to 58 20. Wheat is declining; sales of 60
 bushels, white at 1 42 1/2 to 1 47; red Western 1 30 to 1 40
 and 1 30 to 1 35. Corn 33,000 bushels, at 58 to 58 1/2 cts.
 Pork is buoyant—Mess 117 50. Lard is firm at
 9 1/2 cts. Whiskey is dull at 17 1/2 cts.

353,000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM.
 THE CELEBRATED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Ed-
 combe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200
 Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish such
 quantities as may be required, at 50 cents per pound, for
 Carolina time, at any of our Railroad Depots throughout
 Georgia, free of freight.
 The Eastern States, where we are in fine condition, and
 quality of the Yarns guaranteed.
 Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address,
 WM. B. BATTLE,
 Rocky Mount,
 Edgecombe County, N. C.
 Sept. 19th, 1860

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES!—TAKING
 ONE HUNDRED YARDS of Uniform goods ca-
 spared.
 Also a few hundred Blankets, if early application be
 made to the following:—
 B. B. BROWN
 May 8th—d.w.

CALL SOON
 AND SECURE THE FEW HUNDRED BLANKETS
 have left, at
 May 8th—d.w.

A FEW
 HUNDRED YARDS OF FLANNEL, at
 May 8th—d.w.

TWENTY UNIFORMS
 PER DAY TURNED OUT AT
 B. B. BROWN

this State, to convene at the seat of Government, in Raleigh, on Monday, the twentieth (1901) day of May, in the

Seco. 2. That the said election for Delegates shall be and conducted in the same manner, and at the same place as the election of members of the General Assembly are held in this State, and the vote shall be counted and scrolls composed and certificates issued to the delegates. The manner prescribed by law in the case of election for members of the House of Commons.

Seco. 3. That in case any vacancy shall occur by the death, absence or removal from the State, or by the refusal to serve of any person elected a delegate to said Convention the presiding officer of the Convention shall issue his certificate to the Sheriff of the county of which such vacancy may have occurred, after giving such notice as may be required by the Convention, to open a poll and hold an election to fill such vacancy, in the same manner as the laws, statutes and regulations now in force are herebefore prescribed for the election of the original delegates.

Seco. 4. That the said Convention shall consist of one delegate from each of the several counties in this State, and shall be entitled to elect the same number of delegates as said Convention has it now has of members of the House of Commons under the last apportionment.

Seco. 5. That the members of said Convention shall be entitled to same mileage and per diem pay received by members of the House of Commons, and shall be paid out of the treasury in the same manner as the said members are paid; and said Convention shall, by vote, fix the pay of its officers and clerks, and shall be entitled to elect such as they may appoint to any Convention or Congress, and provide for all other expenses incurred by said Convention, and be paid out of any moneys in the treasury in the manner they may direct.

Seco. 6. That this act shall be in force from and after ratification three times and ratified in General Assembly, on the day of May, A. D. 1861.

W. T. DORTCH, S. H. H. T. CLARK, S. S.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. ELLIS, Governor of the of North Carolina, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, commanding the several counties in this State, to hold the election for delegates to a convention the time and in the manner prescribed by said act.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, Done at the City of Raleigh, the day of May, A. D. 1861.

JOHN W. ELLIS

By the Governor,
GRANAY DAVIS, Private Secretary.

May 4-1861

W. P. KENDALL, COOK, KENDALL, & CO. J. S. KENDALL

COMMERCIAL MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE GROCERIES,

March 12th, 1861. No. 11 & 12, North Water Street.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES! INFORM YOUR friends and Merchants generally, that we have now on hand a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of Beans, Peas, Potatoes, Apples, Raisins, Figs, Pork, Onions, Tobacco, Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Stuffs, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

COOK, KENDALL, & CO.

March 20th, 1861. 1643-30

